from a vault in the cemetery. Mr. Devenish said he had partaken of the Chinese dish of "bird nest" but there was nothing in it to make him wish to do it again.—Mr. Mole said Mr. Eugene André told him the other day that he had seen a little owl for several nights catching moths under the electric light. The bird darted from a tree near the lamp, seized its fluttering prey and flew with it to a neighbouring tree. Mr. André frightened the owl and secured one of the moths. Mr. Mole added that he had seen bats hunting by the light. Certainly it was very interesting that these animals should have so soon learned the value of the electric light in concentrating their supply of food.—Mr. Caracciolo shewed a number of beetles *Ancistrosoma farinosum*, which he had taken from one cocoa tree. He had counted 350 and then he got tired of his task. He also shewed a very large scorpion from Surinam presented by Mr. Leon Giuseppi, which was like one of our Trinidad species, and also a case of butterflies and an anaconda skin presented by Mr. Siegert.

An interesting meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF PROCTOTRYPID BRED BY MR. F. W. URICH FROM AN EMBIID.

By William H. Ashmead.

Embidobia Ashm. n.g.

HEAD transverse, very little wider than the thorax, about two and a half times as wide as thick antero-posteriorly, the occiput concave, the face subconvex but with a median sulcus or furrow towards the insertion of the antennæ; ocelli 3, small triangularly arranged, the lateral much closer to the eye margin than to the front ocellus; eyes oblong or subovate, sparsely pubescent.

Antennæ inserted just above the clypeus 12-jointed, in the female terminating in a four-jointed club, the funiclar joints all very minute, except the first, transverse; pedicel obconical stouter and longer than the first three or four funiclar joints united; first three joints of club transverse; in the male the flagellum is filiform with the joints except the last moniliform, the last ovate or cone-shaped.

Maxillary palpi minute, apparently 3-jointed.

Mandibles bidentate.

Thorax short ovoid, the pronotum hardly visible from above; mesonotum smooth without parapsidal furrows; scutellum semicircular or lunate; metathorax short, the hind angles subacute.

Front wings pubescent, the submarginal vein reaching the costa at about two-thirds the length of the wing, the marginal vein short, almost punctiform, only about twice as long as thick, the stigmal vein straight oblique, ending in a minute knob and a little more than twice as long as the marginal vein; basal vein absent.

Abdomen in female fusiform, about one-third (or a little longer) longer than the head and thorax united, the third segment the longest, the basal segment has a more or less distinct hump at base, but it is not greatly developed or produced into a horn as in *Catoleia*, *Baryconus*, and other genera.

This new genus belongs in the family Proctotrypidæ, subfamily V. Scelioninæ, *Tribe IV Scelionini*, as defined in my Monograph of the North American Proctotrypidæ, p. 208.

It is intermediate between the genera *Cremastobœus* Ashm, and *Hadronotus* Foerst., but with structural characters so distinct as to at once distinguish it from either.

The table of genera of this tribe, as published by me in my monograph, p. 210, line 16, may be modified so as to include it in the following way:

Abdomen without a horn at base.
Abdomen long, fusiform; mandibles 2-dentate.
Abdominal segments normal; antennal club 6-jointed..... *Cacus*, Riley.
Abdominal segments strongly constricted; antennal club oval 5-jointed.....*Cremastobœus*, Ashm.
Abdominal segments not strongly constricted, the third segment the longest; antennal club 4-jointed, the funicle joints very minute, transverse, the pedicel as long as the first three or four joints united.....*Embidobia* Ashm. n g.
Abdomen broadly oval, the second segment usually a little the the longest; antennal club 6-jointed.....*Hadronotus*, Foerst.

Embidobia urichi, Ashm. sp. n.

Male—Female. Length 0·8 to 0·9 mm. Black, subopaque or slightly shining, feebly microscopically punctate, and sparsely clothed with a fine pubescence, more apparent on the head and abdomen; eyes sparsely hairy; antennæ, except three last joints of club, which are brown, and the legs including coxæ brownish-yellow or yellowish. Wings hyaline, pubescent, the venation, except the short marginal vein, yellowish, the latter brown. Abdomen sparsely minutely punctate, the first segment and the second at the suture striate.

The male differs in having the antennæ entirely honey-yellow, the flagellum being filiform, the joints, except the last,

all moniliform or rounded, the last ovate or cone-shaped, while the abdomen is shorter, oval, not longer than the head and thorax united, the first and second segments being striated.

The above interesting new genus and species is based upon one male and eight female specimens, bred by Mr. F. W. Urich, of Trinidad, B.W.I., from the eggs of a new Embiid which he intends shortly to describe.

The specimens were transmitted to Mr. L. O. Howard, to whom I am indebted for the privilege and pleasure of working them up.

NOTES ON BIRDS OBSERVED IN TRINIDAD.

By William Brewster and Frank M. Chapman.

(*Concluded.*)

To hear a Campañero is one thing, to see it quite another. The birds haunt the tree-tops in the virgin forest, where, concealed by the canopy of foliage and intervening parasitic plants and creepers, they can be found even by practiced hunters only under favourable conditions. Mr. Carr had prepared us for the failure which attended our first Campañero hunt. Nevertheless, we actually heard a Bell-bird calling,—sufficient encouragement, if we had needed any, to continue the search. Our persistency, however, was not tested. The following day Mr. Brewster and Mr. Carr discovered a Campañero within a mile of the house and had an exceptional opportunity to study it. After following the sound of the bird's voice for a quarter of a mile, they finally saw it perched on a bare twig at the top of a tree about seventy-five feet from the ground. After watching it there for about fifteen minutes, during which time it uttered its several calls, it was disturbed by two Toucans alighting near it and sought a perch in a strong, clear light about twenty feet from the ground and not over twenty yards from the observers. This, according to Mr. Carr, was an unusual proceeding. It remained in this position for about fifteen minutes, repeating all its notes. The following day we all visited the place and the Bell-bird kept the tryst, appearing on the high perch it had occupied the preceding day. The records of these two occasions were read aloud and endorsed by each member of the party. From them we present the following description of the Campañero's calls. The bird has three distinct notes, the first *bok*, the second *tui*, the third *tang*. The *bok* is by far the loudest and for this reason is the one most frequently heard, and is doubtless the call alluded to by previous